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1961/62

Georgia
State



HUNTING • FISHING • BOATING
SEASON BAG and CREEL LIMIT BOATING REGULATIONS
APRIL 1, 1961 – MARCH 31, 1962

Game Laws

ALL HUNTERS NEED TO KNOW

Opening dates begin with sunrise and closing dates end at sundown on dates specified.

Each Deer and each Wild Turkey killed must be reported in writing to the Georgia Game and Fish Commission within five (5) days.

Firearms for Deer are limited to shotguns loaded with slugs or No. 1 buckshot or larger, or to rifles using any center fire cartridge .22 caliber or above with the following exceptions: .25-20; .32-20; .30 Army Carbine; .22 Hornet, or .218 Bee.

When hunting rabbits, squirrels, opossum, raccoon, it is unlawful to use or have in possession for the purpose of so hunting shotgun shells, if using shotgun, larger than size Number 4 shot, or if hunting with a rifle, shells larger than .22 caliber.

Regulations on MIGRATORY GAME such as DOVE, DUCKS, GEESE, BRANT, RAIL, AND COOT are the same as Federal Regulations, which will be published as soon as established.

Regulations as to hunting, trapping and fishing in the Management Area of the Chattahoochee National Forest are promulgated jointly by Federal and State authorities and will be published when established.

Shotguns must be plugged to limit them to a capacity of three (3) shells on both native game birds and animals and migratory birds.

Hunting hours—Sunrise to Sunset. Exceptions—Raccoons, Opossum and Fox.

WILD RABBITS killed in this State cannot be sold.

BOWS FOR THE PURPOSE of taking Deer and Turkey are legal during the regular hunting season and must have a minimum recognized pull of 40 pounds. Bows must be unstrung when transported or possessed in or upon motor vehicles.

ANY RESIDENT 16 years of age or over is required to have hunting license when hunting.

HONORARY HUNTING LICENSES are issued to residents 65 years of age and over.

IT IS ILLEGAL

- to hunt in Georgia while under the influence of any intoxicating beverages.
- to kill or possess the meat of any female deer, except in counties where the taking of doe is legal.
- to hunt on lands of another without permission.
- to hunt or pursue game from public highways.
- to hunt or pursue game from Automobile, Airplane, Power Boat.
- to destroy the dens and homes of wildlife.
- to sell, offer to sell, to buy or offer to buy any wildlife.
- to hunt Sea Turtles or Eggs at any time.

HUNTING REGULATIONS

QUAIL

SEASON—NOV. 20, 1961 - FEB. 25, 1962

BAG LIMIT—12 Daily, 30 Weekly

RUFFED GROUSE

SEASON—NOV. 20, 1961 - JAN. 5, 1962

BAG LIMIT—3 Daily, 3 Weekly

RABBIT

SEASON—NOV. 20, 1961 - FEB. 25, 1962

BAG LIMIT—See below

Heard	Butts	Hancock	McDuffie
Coweta	Jasper	Glascok	Richmond
Spalding	Putnam	Warren	

Above counties and all counties north five (5) rabbits daily. All other counties ten (10) rabbits daily.

OPOSSUM

SEASON—OCT. 16, 1961 - JAN. 31, 1962

BAG LIMIT—No Limit

SEASON—(Coweta County Only) OCT. 2, 1961
JAN. 31, 1962

BAG LIMIT—No Limit

RACCOON

SEASON—OCT. 16, 1961 - JAN. 31, 1962

BAG LIMIT—No Limit

ALLIGATOR

SEASON—JUNE 2, 1961 - JAN. 31, 1962

BAG LIMIT—No Limit

Special license required, hunting daylight hours only.
No alligator to be taken under five (5) feet in length.



DEER **Buck only with visible antlers***

SEASON A—NOV. 1, 1961 - JAN. 5, 1962 (see map)

BAG LIMIT—Two (2) Bucks

(Can use dogs except Appling County, no dogs)

SEASON B—NOV. 1, 1961 - JAN. 5, 1962 (see map)

BAG LIMIT*—One (1) Buck and One (1) Doe or Two
(2) Bucks (can use dogs)

SEASON C—(Thursday only) Beginning NOV. 2, 1961 &
Ending JAN. 4, 1962

BAG LIMIT—One (1) Buck

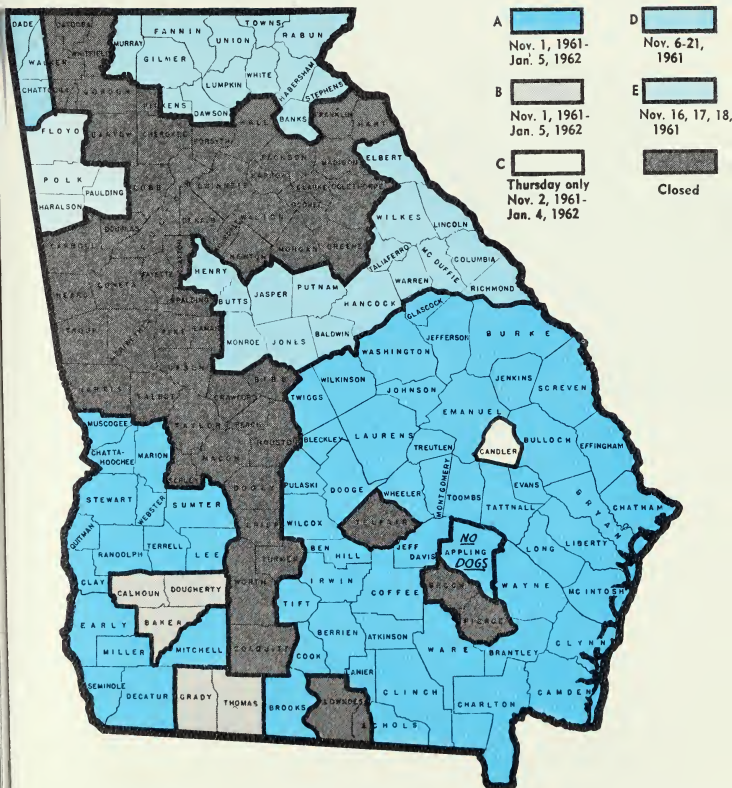
SEASON D—NOV. 6-21, 1961 (see map)

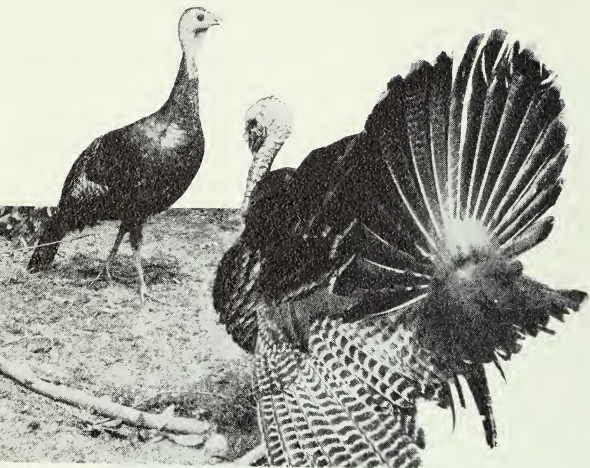
BAG LIMIT—One (1) Buck (no dogs)

SEASON E—NOV. 16, 17, 18, 1961 (see map)

BAG LIMIT—One (1) Buck (no dogs)

Deer SEASONS





WILD TURKEY

SEASON (SPRING) APRIL 11-22, 1961 (see map)

BAG LIMIT—One (1) Gobbler per season

SEASON A—NOV. 1, 1961 - JAN. 5, 1962 (see map)

BAG LIMIT—Two (2) per season

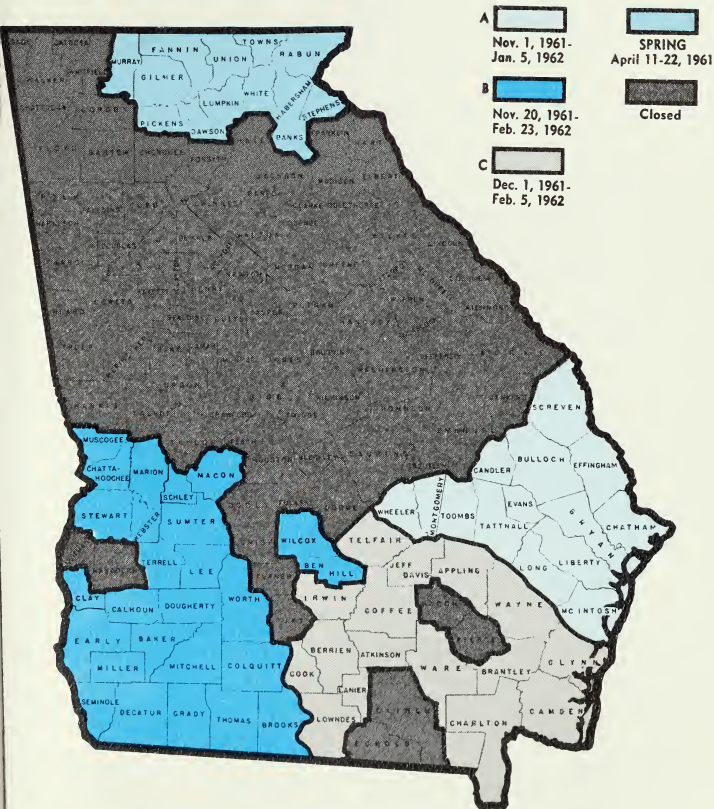
SEASON B—NOV. 20, 1961 - FEB. 23, 1962 (see map)

BAG LIMIT—Two (2) per season

SEASON C—DEC. 1, 1961 - FEB. 5, 1962 (see map)

BAG LIMIT—Two (2) per season

Wild Turkey SEASONS





SQUIRREL

SEASON A—OCT. 16, 1961 - JAN. 5, 1962 (see map)

BAG LIMIT—Ten (10) daily, Ten (10) weekly

SEASON B—NOV. 1, 1961 - JAN. 5, 1962 (see map)

BAG LIMIT—Ten (10) daily, Ten (10) weekly

BEAR

SEASON—NOV. 1, 1961 - JAN. 5, 1962

BAG LIMIT—No Limit

. . . in the following counties only—closed in all others.

Brantley

Chatham

Glynn

McIntosh

Bryan

Clinch

Liberty

Ware

Camden

Echols

Long

Wayne

Charlton

FOX

SEASON—NO CLOSED SEASON

BAG LIMIT—No Limit

Running and hunting fox with the use of dogs legal.

Hunting license required.

TRAPPING REGULATIONS

SEASON—NOV. 20, 1961 - FEB. 25, 1962

BAG LIMIT—No Limit

Beaver

Mink

Opossum

Raccoon

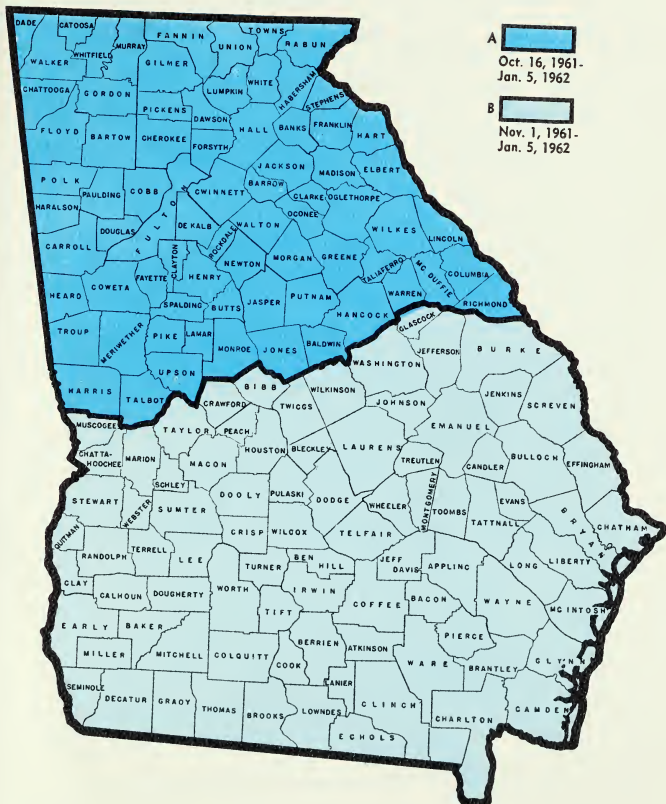
Fox

Muskrat

Otter

Skunk

Squirrel SEASONS



Georgia

FISHING WATERS



FISHING REGULATIONS

No closed season on fresh water streams, lakes or ponds except,

TROUT STREAMS in the following counties:

Dawson	Habersham	Pickens	Union
Fannin	Lumpkin	Rabun	White
Gilmer	Murray	Towns	

SEASON—**APRIL 1, 1961 - SEPT. 15, 1961**

CREEL LIMIT—see below

Exception—The main channel of the Chattooga River in Rabun County, which is open the year 'round. This regulation applies from head to mouth of streams, and the mouth of those streams which flow into a lake to be at point where stream reaches body of lake regardless of level.

No closed season on taking shad with rod and reel, fly rod or pole and line. Shad taken by the above methods cannot be sold.

CREEL LIMIT

TOTAL AGGREGATE 75 FISH IN ONE DAY

It shall be unlawful for any person to possess at any one time more than 75 fish in the aggregate of all species named, and no more than 15 bass, large or small-mouth, 30 bass, white and yellow or 8 trout of any or all species in the aggregate may be taken in one day.

Black fish or striped bass	15	Crappie	40
Largemouth black bass	15	Eastern Pickerel	
Small mouth bass	15	or Jack	15
Rock bass	15	Wall-eyed Pike	8
Kentucky or red-eye bass	15	Muskelunge	2
White bass	30	Brook Trout	8
Yellow bass	30	Rainbow Trout	8
Bream, Blue Gill, Red		Brown Trout	8
Breast and other		Shad	8
species of Bream	70	Sauger	8
Yellow perch	40		

Fishing Laws

EVERY FISHERMAN SHOULD KNOW

EVERY RESIDENT 16 years of age or older is required to have a license to fish.

HONORARY LICENSES are issued to resident 65 years and over.

PRIVATE POND: The owner, his family or tenants, with the owner's consent, may fish in a private pond without a license. All others are required to have a license.

**IT
IS
ILLEGAL**

to fish on the land of another without permission.

to use any batteries, generators, explosive or poisons to take fish.

to kill fish with firearms.

to sell, offer to sell, to buy or to offer to buy any game fish.

LICENSE FEES

State Resident Bow and Arrow Hunting	\$ 2.25
State Resident Fishing License	1.25
State Resident Hunting License	2.25
State Resident Hunting & Fishing (Combination)	3.25
State Non Resident Hunting (Season) Small Game Only	10.25
State Non Resident Small and Big Game Hunting License (Combination)	20.25
State Non Resident Fishing (3-Day Trip)	1.25
State Non Resident Fishing (Season)	6.25
State Resident Shad Fishing	1.00
State Non-Resident Shad Fishing	10.00
State Resident Trappers	3.00
State Non Resident Trappers	25.00
State Resident Fur Dealers	100.00
State Non Resident Fur Dealers	200.00
Fur Dealers Agent	5.00
State Resident Spear Fishing License	2.25

State Non-Resident Spear Fishing License (3-day)	1.25
State Non-Resident Spear Fishing License (Season)	3.25
Propagation Permits	1.00
Alligator Permit Resident	5.00
Non Resident Alligator Permit	25.00
Commercial Quail Breeders License	25.00
Resident Retail Minnow Dealer	1.00
Resident Wholesale Minnow Dealer	25.00
Resident Import Wholesale Minnow Dealer	100.00
Non Resident Retail Minnow Dealer	35.00
Non Resident Wholesale Minnow Dealer	100.00
Operator Public Hunting Preserve	25.00
Operator Private Hunting Preserve	10.00
Non Resident Hunting Permit for Preserves	5.25
Non Resident Archery License, Small Game	10.25
Non Resident Archery License, Big Game	10.25

Persons desiring information on Commercial Fishing, Rough Fish Baskets, Propagation Permits, Quail Breeders License and Minnow Dealers License, please contact the State Game & Fish Commission, 401 State Capitol, Atlanta.



Georgia

MOTORBOAT REGISTRATION AND BOATING SAFETY REGULATIONS

BOAT REGISTRATION

All boats employing motors in excess of 10-horsepower must be registered with the State Game and Fish Commission. The following boats are exempt from registration: boats already covered by a number in full force awarded by a Federal agency or another state, provided that such boat has not been in Georgia waters for a period in excess of ninety (90) days; a motorboat from another country, temporarily using the waters of Georgia; a motorboat owned by the United States, a state of the United States or a subdivision thereof and a ship's lifeboat.

REGISTRATION PROCEDURE

To obtain a certificate of number, a boat owner must secure an application blank from local boating stores or license dealers, fill it out, enclose proper remittance and send it to the Georgia Game and Fish Commission, MOTORBOAT REGISTRATION UNIT, 179 Washington St., Atlanta 3 Georgia. Each boat owner will be issued a certificate of number, showing the number to be assigned to his or her boat.

FEES

The fees required for the issuance of a motorboat license number in Georgia for a three-year period are as follows:

Class A, less than 16 feet	\$ 5.25
Class I, 16 feet or over, but not less than 26 feet in length	7.75
Class II, 26 feet or over, but not less than 40 feet in length	10.25
Class III, 40 feet or over	15.25



TRANSFER OR SALE OF BOATS

If an owner sells or transfers his share of a registered boat, he must notify the Georgia Game and Fish Commission within 15 days. If a boat owner sells his boat to another party, the new owner must notify the Commission within 15 days and apply for a new certificate of number. In case of a sale, the new owner may keep the same number but must obtain a new certificate.

BOAT LIVERIES

Owners of livery boats, i.e., a boat owned for the purpose of renting to another, may register each boat at a fee of \$1.25 per boat for the first twenty (20). All boats in excess of twenty (20) may be registered at a fee of 50 cents per boat. Each certificate of number issued as a livery boat must be plainly marked "Livery Boat."

NUMBERING OF BOATS

Boat owners who receive a number under the Georgia Motorboat Numbering Act must paint or firmly attach the number awarded on each side of the bow of the boat in a position that will assure easy identification. The numbers, not less than three (3) inches in height nor more than one (1) inch apart, shall read from left to right. All numbers must contrast with the background color of the boat. No other numbers may be displayed on either side of the bow.

The numbering pattern will consist of three parts. The first part will be GA, abbreviation of Georgia. The second part will be not more than four (4) arabic numerals. The third part will consist of not more than two (2) letters. The parts of the numbering pattern must be separated by hyphens or equivalent space. Example:

GA-1-A

GA-1234-AA



BOAT DEALERS

Persons engaged in the manufacture or sale of boats that require registration may obtain certificates of number for use in testing or demonstration. These numbers may be transferred to other boats of the same class range. Dealers making application for such numbers must do so on regular applications, accompanied by an affidavit attesting that applicant is a boat dealer or manufacturer. Numbers awarded under this provision may be used temporarily on boats within the certificate's class range. Each boat, however, must be plainly marked "Boat Dealer."



REPORTING OF ACCIDENTS

Each boat owner who holds a certificate of number is responsible for reporting boating accidents in accordance with the following procedure:

A written report is required whenever any one or more of the following occurs on board, or involving any motorboat.

The death of any person from whatever cause; the disappearance of any person from on board under circumstances which suggest any possibility of their death or injury; the injury of any person sufficient to cause their incapacitation for 72 hours or longer; the loss or damage to property of any kind (including the motorboat) in an amount of \$100.00 or more.

Whenever death or injury has (or may) result from a boating accident, a written report shall be submitted to the State Game and Fish Commission within 48 hours. For every other reportable boating accident, a written

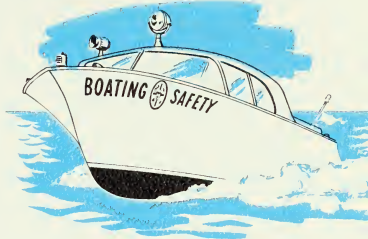
report shall be submitted within five (5) days.

Every written report must be submitted on forms supplied by the State Game and Fish Commission.

It is the duty of all boaters involved in an accident with another boat to give any assistance that may be practicable or necessary to the other party.

SAFETY LAWS

Wildlife rangers and other peace officers of this State shall have the power to arrest all persons who violate the provisions of this Act. Enforcement officers may board any watercraft to perform his duties without liability for trespass.



RECKLESS OR INTOXICATED OPERATION. Any person who shall operate a boat upon any public waterway of this State in a manner which disregards the safety of others or operates such boat while in an intoxicated condition, which intoxicated condition may be caused by the excessive use of intoxicating wines, beers, liquors or drugs, which is manifest by boisterousness or by an indecent condition or action or by vulgar, profane or unbecoming language or loud and violent discourse of the person so intoxicated, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as for a misdemeanor.

LIFE PRESERVER



LIGHTS



ANCHOR



FIRE EXTINGUISHER



PADDLE



LINE



Any boat, vessel or water-going craft of any size or description whatsoever operating upon the fresh waters of this State shall observe the following rules and regulations:

(a) No person shall operate any boat in a reckless or negligent manner as to endanger the life, limb or property of any person.

(b) When boats are approaching head-on or nearly so, it shall be the duty of each to turn to the right and pass on the port, or left, side of the other.

(c) A boat overtaking any other boat shall keep out of the way of the overtaken boat, passing to the left of it if that side is in the clear.

(d) Power boats when moving under power shall keep clear of row boats with occupants, approaching not nearer than fifty (50) feet.

(e) Persons navigating in narrow channels shall keep to the right of the middle of the channel.

(f) When a larger craft approaches or passes a smaller craft, the former shall reduce speed so that its wake will not endanger the smaller craft.

(g) Power boats operating at night shall be equipped with lights sufficient to throw light in the direction of travel for a distance of not less than one hundred-fifty (150) feet.

(h) Power boats operated for hire shall be equipped with one life preserving apparatus for each passenger carried.

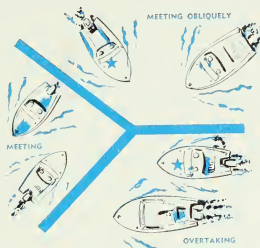
SAFETY REGULATIONS

No person shall operate any watercraft or manipulate any water skis, aqua-plane, or similar device in a reckless or negligent manner so as to endanger the life, limb or property of any person.

Any person violating any of the foregoing rules and regulations shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished as for a misdemeanor.

No person shall operate any watercraft on any of the waters of this State during hours of darkness unless showing a light sufficient to make the watercraft's presence and location known to any and all other craft within a reasonable distance.

When watercraft approach each other obliquely or at right angles, the watercraft approaching on the right side shall have the right-of-way, and the other craft must stay clear.



Watercraft passing close to swimming areas, docks, floating boat houses, moored boats, or boats engaged in fishing or similar activities, must adjust their speed so as to prevent their wash or wake from causing damage or unnecessary inconvenience to occupants of the area or other craft.

No watercraft shall be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond its safe carrying capacity taking into consideration weather and other operating conditions.

No person shall operate a motorboat on any of the waters of this State towing a person on water skis, an aqua-plane, or similar device, nor shall any person engage in water skiing, aqua-planing, or similar activity unless such person being towed is wearing a life preserver. Provided, that this regulation shall not apply to organized water ski tournaments, competitions, expositions, or trials therefor. Nor shall any person engage in the above or similar activity at any time between the hours from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

The operators of all motorboats and the operator of any watercraft on the public lakes and the navigable streams shall have aboard one life preserver, buoyant vest, ring buoy or buoyant cushion, of the type approved by the U. S. Coast Guard, in good and serviceable condition for each person on board.

As used in these rules and regulations, the term "watercraft" shall be defined as any contrivance, other than a seaplane on the water, used or capable of being used as a

means of transportation on water.

Any motorboat when operated upon the salt waters of this State or the marginal sea adjacent to this State, shall be required to comply with the regulations of the U. S. Coast Guard pertaining to life-saving equipment, fire extinguishers, lights and other equipment and shall observe the Inland or International Rules of the Road where applicable.

The owner of a watercraft shall be liable for any injury or damage occasioned by the negligent operation of such watercraft, and damage caused by their wake, or in the failure to observe ordinary care. The owner shall not be liable, however, unless such watercraft is being used with his or her express or implied consent. It shall be presumed that such watercraft is being operated with the knowledge and consent of the owner if, at the time of the injury or damage, it is under the control of a member of his or her immediate family. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to relieve any other person from any liability which he would otherwise have.

LIFE PRESERVERS

Construction: Approved life preservers are of jacket design and constructed with pads of buoyant materials, inserted in a cloth covering. This covering is fitted with the necessary straps and ties. The buoyant materials consist of balsa wood, cork, vinyl covered kapok or vinyl covered fibrous glass. Adult and child sizes are available and are so marked. Since 1949, all approved life preservers have been required to be Indian Orange in color.

Markings: Approved life preservers must bear two markings, the manufacturer's stamp indicating the approval number, and the inspector's stamp indicating that the preserver has been inspected and passed. Current stamps follow:

Manufacturer's Stamp

Approved for Coastal Marine Use

Manufacturer's Name and Address

U. S. Coast Guard No.

Inspector's Stamp

Inspected by U. S. Coast Guard

Date _____ Location _____

U. S. Coast Guard District _____

Use of Life Preservers

Life preservers will last for many years if they are given reasonable care. They should be dried thoroughly before being put away and should be stowed in a dry, well-ventilated place. Frequent airing and drying in the sun is also recommended. Life preservers should not be tossed around haphazardly, used as fenders, cushions, or otherwise roughly treated.



Life preservers should be put on like a coat with all ties and fasteners secured to obtain a snug fit.

When underway in small craft or boats of open construction, life preservers should be worn by children and nonswimmers. When encountering rough weather or when in hazardous waters, all persons should put on life preservers.

BUOYANT CUSHIONS

Construction: Currently approved buoyant cushions contain kapok, fibrous glass, or unicellular plastic foam, covered with various fabric or plastic materials and fitted with grab straps. They come in a variety of sizes and shapes and may be of any color.

Markings: Approved buoyant cushions are marked with a cloth tag attached to the boxing of the cushion or the boxing is embossed. In either case, the following information is shown:

BUOYANT CUSHION

Size (width, length, thickness)

Contains ozs. (kapok or fibrous glass) or cu. in foam

Approved for use on motorboats of Class A, 1, or 2 not carrying passengers for hire

U.S. Coast Guard Approval No.

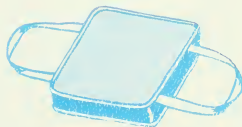
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Instructions for Care of Cushion

Name and Address of Manufacturer

Use of Buoyant Cushions

Buoyant cushions should not be tossed around haphazardly, used for fenders, or otherwise roughly treated. They should be dried thoroughly before being put away and should be stowed in a dry, well-ventilated place.



Buoyant cushions are easily stowed and since they are normally being used to sit on during operation, they are readily available in time of emergency. However, they are difficult to hang on to in the water and do not afford as

great a degree of protection as a life preserver or buoyant vest. For this reason, buoyant cushions are not recommended for use by children or nonswimmers. The straps on buoyant cushions are put there primarily for holding on purposes. However, they may also be used in throwing the cushion. If the cushion is worn, it should never be worn on a person's back as this will tend to force his face down in the water.

RING LIFE BUOYS

Construction: Approved ring life buoys are available in 30-, 24-, and 20-inch sizes and may be constructed of cork or balsa wood with a canvas cover or plastic foam with a special surface. All buoys are fitted with a grab line, and they may be either white or orange in color.

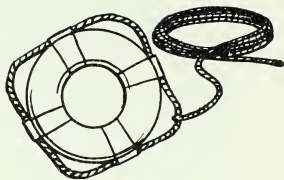
Markings: Cork and balsa wood ring buoys must bear two markings, the manufacturer's stamp and the inspector's stamp, which are similar to those described previously for life preservers. Plastic foam ring buoys bear only one marking, a metal nameplate attached to the buoy on which appears the following:

Name and Address of Manufacturer	Size of Buoy (30", 24", or 20")
U.S. Coast Guard Approval No.	Date
U.S.C.G. Inspector's Initials	

Use of Ring Life Buoys

Ring life buoys should be stowed in brackets topside, where they are handy for use in emergencies.

Approximately 60 feet of line should be attached to the grabrope on the ring buoy with the other end secured to the boat. When throwing the ring buoy be careful not to hit the person in the water.



BUOYANT VESTS

Construction: Approved buoyant vests are of several designs, such as the common vest shape and the "horse-collar" shape. They are constructed of pads of either kapok, fibrous glass, or unicellular plastic foam with a cloth covering, and straps and ties attached. The "horse-collar" type fits snugly around the neck and secures across the chest and waist with ties or snaps. Vests are made in three sizes, two child sizes and one adult size, and may be of any color.

Markings: Approved buoyant vests are all marked with a cloth tag attached to the cover on which is printed the following information:

BUOYANT VEST

Model ADULT (or CHILD)

Approved for use on motorboats of Class A, 1, or 2 not carrying passengers for hire.

U.S. Coast Guard Approval No. Instructions for Care of Vest

Name and Address of Manufacturer Weight ranges for child sizes

Use of Buoyant Vests

Buoyant vests should not be tossed around haphazardly, used for fenders, or otherwise roughly treated. They should be dried thoroughly before being put away and should be stowed in a dry, well-ventilated place.

There are several types of vests; some worn like a coat, others like a bib. In general, the bib-type is better for holding a person's head out of the water and is better for children and nonswimmers. Some buoyant vests have a variety of adjustable straps which should be adjusted to fit before going out. It's a good idea to try vests on children while they are in the water to make sure the adjustments, fit, and performance are satisfactory. Vests should be worn snugly with all ties and fasteners pulled up tight.



CONSERVATION PLEDGE

I give my pledge as an American to
save and faithfully defend from
waste the natural resources of
my country—its soil and minerals,
its forests, waters, and wildlife.

ERNEST VANDIVER
Governor



FULTON LOVELL
Director

COMMISSIONERS

J. T. TRAPNELL

First District—Metter

RICHARD TIFT, Chairman

Second District—Albany

WILLIAM E. SMITH, Secretary

Third District—Americus

WILLIAM Z. CAMP

Fourth District—Newnan

CHARLES L. DAVIDSON, JR.

Fifth District—Avondale Estates

FLANNERY POPE

Sixth District—Dublin

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Seventh District—Calhoun

HARVEY LANGDALE

Eighth District—Valdosta

BILLY WIKLE

Ninth District—Clarkeville

L. L. COUCH

Tenth District—Lexington

JAMES A. GOETHE

Coastal District—Savannah

GEORGIA

STATE GAME & FISH COMMISSION

401 State Capitol

Atlanta, Georgia